

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XXXVIII]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostris farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 2. v. 85.

[VOL. VI

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Debate on the Official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Continued.)

On this question Mr. Lee observed, that there seemed to be no objection to such a construction, except that which arose from the difference of interest allowed by those acts. That the first loan was commenced without any regular authority by a company in Amsterdam—that it received its authenticity from the acceptance of the Secretary of the Treasury. The interest and douceurs on this loan amounted to more than an interest of five per cent, which was the only premium contemplated by the act of the 12th of August, —It could consequently be accepted only under the act of the 4th of August, which gave no limitation to the interest which was to be allowed. This money seemed therefore solely applicable to the payment of the foreign debt. From his report of the 24th of February 1791, the Secretary himself seemed to have had this impression. Congresses seemed also to have had this impression, as on the 31st of March following they passed an Act authorizing the application of this loan to the object of the act of the 12th August 1790. After the 3d of March 1791, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to bring this money to America for the purposes of the sinking fund. The interest of the foreign debt becoming due, for which domestic revenues were pledged, he thought it prudent to pay that interest out of this loan, relying on the domestic revenues to replace it for the purposes of the sinking fund. This was a mode of bringing the money here, and he was not limited in his discretion as to the mode; and therefore had a right to follow that which appeared to him most advantageous. The paying of the foreign interest out of this loan, was made after the 3d of March 1791.

Mr. Lee had no doubt as to the legality of all the proceedings relative to monies drawn to this country subsequent to the 31st of March 1791 —even the monies borrowed for the foreign debt, because an higher interest than five per cent, was stipulated for, on any of the subsequent loans, and because the President, in his instructions to the Secretary, leaves the mode of paying the foreign debt, to his discretion. If he judged it for the advantage of the United States to bring this money, in the first place, to America, the legality of such a measure cannot be questioned, tho' the economy and wisdom of it may not be admitted. On this point, Mr. Lee acknowledged, that he had not time examined minutely all the statements and reports of the Secretary, to judge of those exigencies which induced the

drawing of all the money which had been drawn to America.

Whether it had been consistent or not with the interest of the United States, Mr. Lee was of opinion, that the Secretary had legally a right to bring all the money he had drawn for to America, except what was drawn prior to the 3d of March 1791. This money was drawn out of the first loan; it was drawn, as declared, for the sinking fund; the first loan, for the reasons before stated, could not be applied, and consequently, till the act of the 3d of March 1791, this money could not be legally drawn for to the sinking fund. Perhaps this act caused the irregularity of this proceeding.

But is not the Secretary of the Treasury subject to blame? Mr. Lee observed, he thought he was not altogether free from it. At the meeting of Congress the 8th day of December 1790, the President, in his speech, informed both houses, that the first loan had been accepted, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had directions to lay the particulars before them—But what did he do? On the 15th of December following, he began to draw money on account of this loan, to America, for the sinking fund; tho' from his report on the 24th of February 1791, he appears to have had a doubt as to the legality of this proceeding—he delayed giving information, in conformity to the President's speech, till a few days before the dissolution of Congress. This conduct, Mr. Lee observed, seemed to argue a distrust of the legislative councils. Mr. Lee dictated on the necessity of the purest and most confidential communication between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Legislature; and said, tho' he could not agree to the resolution then under consideration, there was one, subsequent to it, relating to this point, which he was sorry to find himself under the necessity of voting for.

Mr. Boudinot considered it as the duty of the committee in the discussion of the charges brought forward to confine themselves strictly to the points in question. The present examination differed from ordinary legislative business. Specific charges are brought forward against a highly responsible officer; the facts brought forward to support those charges should be understood and considered, to form a right judgment on them. The Secretary is charged with having violated a law by paying the interest due on a loan out of the principal of that loan. He went into some statements and calculations to shew, that the money paid on account of foreign loans, as stated in official documents, could not have been paid on account of interest of the late loans, from the disproportion of the sums.

He need say nothing more, he conceived, to shew that the first charge

in the resolution immediately before the committee, is unfounded. If what he said was not sufficient to disprove it, he asked, where is the evidence to support it?

He next turned to the second charge in the resolution, viz: That the Secretary had made the drafts complained of without the President's instructions. Here he noticed a mistake some gentlemen had fallen into, when speaking of the call of the house for information; this was a request to the President, and not an order to the Secretary. From the information communicated in consequence of this call, it did not appear that the Secretary had acted without, or contrary to instructions, and he insisted, that he ought to be presumed innocent till he was proved to be guilty.

He argued, that the authority given to the President in the business, put it in his power to draw the whole fourteen millions to this country, if he thought fit; it could not, therefore, be contended, he insisted, that the amount of the drafts, had passed the limits of the authority given. It is not denied, he proceeded, that there was a right to draw for the two millions appropriated for the reduction of the public debt—well, it has appeared on a certain occasion, to the house, that our minister in France, negotiated a contract with the national assembly, or their officers, for the payment of \$10,000 dollars of the debt due them here; then certainly the exigency of the case, required that this sum should be drawn here for the purchase of provisions for St. Domingo, in which this payment was to be made. Here then was a positive necessity of drawing for \$10,000 dollars, and as a discretionary power in the business had been left to the executive, they might have found it advisable, perhaps, under an expectation of additional payments in the same manner, to have drawn over as much more as they might have thought prudent.

He adverted to the application of the secretary to the legislature to declare whether the loan obtained, for an interest of five per cent, exclusive of douceurs, might be considered as borrowed under the authority of the \$10,000 act. It was his (Mr. Boudinot's) opinion, at the time, that no explanatory law was necessary; and that the executive

had power to confirm the act in that sense. This was also the secretary's opinion, and in consequence of that opinion, he had drawn bills. He thought it, however, right to apply to the house and have every doubt removed, and the legislature sanctioned his construction of the law.

It had been said, that if the legislature had a right to confirm, they also had a right to reject the construction put upon the law by the executive. This, he conceived, they would not have been warranted in doing, after a contract, agreeably to that construction, had been made —such a proceeding must have involved a breach of contract.

It had been repeatedly asserted, and strenuously insisted on, that the legislature were, totally in the dark, as to the drafts from Europe. To disprove this assertion, he read several items from sundry reports of the secretary, where sums received on account of loans were specified. It had also been said, that there was no evidence, that any part of the loan was applied to, or intended for the purchase of the public debt. This also appears unfounded from a note, dated the twenty-fifth of August seventeen hundred and ninety, laid before the trustees for purchasing of the public debt, which expressly mentions, that a loan had been negotiated, part of which was destined for the purchase of the public debt, and that some points relative thereto were before the president for his approbation. This also shewed that the president had knowledge of such intentions. His speech and the report of the secretary in consequence of part of that speech, which had been so repeatedly referred to, also unequivocally prove this point.

He recapitulated the heads of his arguments, and concluded, that if nothing further could be brought in support of the charges now before the committee, they should have his decided negative.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again in the evening.

Then the house adjourned.

(To be continued.)

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, March 7. The King of Spain has lately sent an invitation to all the curates, to solicit his well disposed subjects in each parish to take up arms. Those who are acquainted with the spirit of the nation, do not expect this will produce a great effect. The King's invitation will have more success in the religious communities, whose coffers are in a better state than his Majesty's. The chapter of Toledo has already made considerable efforts.

March 23.

A letter received this morning by a respectable house in this city, states that his Majesty's ship Bedford, of 74 guns, has been taken by the French. We hope this intelligence will turn out to have originated in some misapprehension, but serious alarms are entertained for her safety.

The Earl of Mansfield died at Cen-Wood, on the 15th of March in the 89th year of his age, Lord Stormont succeeds to the title and estates.

Mr. Hope of Amsterdam, who is now in London, received a letter yesterday, which he considered of so much importance as to transmit to the Minister. It stated, that a report had reached Amsterdam, that the Prince de Saxe-Cobourg came up with the French armies between St. Tron and Louvain, engaged them, and gained a complete victory, in which the French loss was estimated at 12,000 men. Their armies were totally routed and dispersed; this news wants confirmation.

By the French accounts, we learn that on the 15th inst. the Austrians advanced posts were driven in, and the French retook Tirlemont. On the 16th a heavy cannonade took place.

On the 18th, at seven in the morning, the French attacked the Austrians. The field of battle was Newland, near Tirlemont; they were beat back by the Austrians' center and right wing, but at three o'clock in the afternoon, they pierced the Austrians' left, when Clairfait came up with a reserve, and decided the victory. The French retreated in good order till about six in the evening, when the Austrian light cavalry got among them and put them completely to the rout. They lost, according to some accounts, 28 pieces of cannon, and according to others, 34. The slaughter on both sides was very great, but it was impossible to ascertain the numbers—that of the French on the field, was said to be 6000 or 7000.

Portsmouth, March 19. The ships in the harbour are stripped of every man, for the fleet at Spithead, which to the number of nine fall of the line, with frigates, &c. lie ready for sea on the first notice from government, which is every hour expected.

The French force in the Channel, from the best information that has been received, consists of two three-deckers, six other ships of the line, and six large frigates, among which is the Proserpine, of forty guns, which one of the early intelligence prints asserted to have been captured some days ago.

## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON, April 9. Yesterday morning the French frigate, l'Embuscade, commanded by citizen Bompard, mounting 36 guns, and manned with three hundred seamen, appeared off our bar, where she came to anchor.

L'Embuscade had a passage of 45

days from Rochfort:—and brings a confirmation of the declaration of war against England, Holland and Russia, by the National Convention; which was decreed on the first day of February.

This vessel was dispatched by the French republic with M. Genet, Ambassador from the executive council of that nation to the President and Congress of the United States.

His excellency, we understand, will this day set off by land for Philadelphia.

Citizen Bompard, commander of l'Embuscade, is son to the vice-admiral of the same name, now in the service of the French republic.

This vessel's arrival, and the variety of speculations and conjectures on her destination and errand, fully occupied the public mind yesterday.

The studied secrecy and reserve of the officers and men, left sufficient room for the circulation of a number of reports, which were varied in rapid succession—lived their little hour, and then were heard no more.

We forbear to repeat or give these idle reports currency, by publication, as we hope this day to be favored with many authentic particulars relative to the fate of the French armament and nation; which if so favored, will be given at length to-morrow.

The French frigate l'Embuscade, of 32 guns, commanded by captain Bompard, in 48 days passage from Rochfort, in France, appeared off the bar yesterday morning. She was bound for Philadelphia, but adverse winds obliged her to steer for this port. M. Edmund Charles Genet, adjutant general in the French army and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, with two secretaries of embassy, M. Bourrienne and M. Pascal, both officers in the armies of the republic, came passengers and landed here with the officers of the frigate, in the afternoon. By these gentlemen, we are informed, that WAR was declared by the French republic against the King of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, about the 1st of February. All the shipping in the different ports of France belonging to those nations, were immediately seized, and the seaman, mounting to upwards of 5000, offered their services as volunteers in the French navy, rather than return to their own country and submit to the tyranny of being pressed. The French army had already besieged Maestricht, & General Dumourier was marching to take possession of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where, it was expected they would be joyfully received by the majority of the inhabitants.

The crew of the brig Sally, captured by the frigate, were treated with such friendship and fraternity, that they offered to enter into the service of France,

Yesterday Commodore Gillon entertained M. Genet, the French ambassador, with his suite, the officers of l'Embuscade, and a number of French citizens, in an elegant and hospitable style, at his house in this city.

M. Genet, we are assured, has taken his passage for Philadelphia, in the ship Delaware, Capt. Art, who is expected to sail this day.

M. Genet has filled several diplomatic situations—particularly a late embassy to Russia.

The French frigate l'Embuscade took one prize on her passage from France, namely, the brig Sally from New Scotland to Barbados. The capture was made near Bermuda, but the prize is not yet arrived.

Other accounts, which we believe more entitled to credit, state, the vessel captured to be the brig Four Brothers, Capt. Robb.

We are informed, that a detachment of British troops, amounting to one hundred men, have just arrived at Bermuda, and that an additional reinforcement is expected there—as an attack from a French squadron was seriously apprehended.

Yesterday another brig was captured by l'Embuscade, as she was entering our harbour—supposed to be the Aurora, from Antigua, belonging to messrs. J. and E. Penman & Co. of this city.

A variety of reports still continue to amuse and terrify our citizens, respecting the intentions of the French Ambassador, and the part our federal government MUST take in the war entered into between England and France—were these true, we should inevitably be plunged into the horrors of a destructive and unprofitable war, almost without end or object—but as these have evidently no other foundation than the momentary hope or fears of the reporters, we shall not on such authority, retail the "IDLE Gossip."

BALTIMORE, May 7.

The latest Arrivals from Europe further advise, That the Empress of Russia had acceded to the Coalition of the European powers against France, and had ordered a Fleet of ten sail of the line to be fitted out, to act in concert with a Spanish Squadron against France.—That the Republic of Venice had acknowledged the Republic of France, and accepted a Minister from that Nation. That the Austrians had made themselves masters of Leige, on the 5th of March, in which they found 48 pieces of Cannon, large Magazines of Hay and Corn, and upwards of 40,000 Muskets—that the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg had demanded from that City a contribution of 600,000 Florins—that all the Towns which had willingly received the French were likely to undergo the same fate.—That the garrison of Konigstein, consisting of 440 men, had surrendered to the Prussians.—That the arms of the confederate powers amounted to upwards of 300,000 men—that the French had raised the siege of Williamstad, evacuated Klundert and retired towards Antwerp—and that one hundred thousand pounds had been attached in the bank of England, by the Attorney General lodged there by messrs. Bordieu and Choller, on the supposition of its being French property.

LEXINGTON, May 8.

Some time last week two Indians fired on three men near Fort Hamilton, and wounded one of them dangerously.

A party of Indians stole 2 Horses from Morgan's Station, on the waters of Licking, the first of last week.

Mr. BRADFORD,

I SAW a piece in one of your late papers, exciting the people to call a Convention! But wherefore should a convention be called at this early period? Is not our Constitution founded on Republican principles, and doth it not contain the essentials of Liberty and the Rights of Man? No. Tho' the chief part of the Constitution seems to be founded on Republican principles and contains many excellent things, yet I view it only like a beautiful spotted serpent that carries fatal poison in disguise.

If I make it appear that there is things contained in the Constitution subversive of liberty and diametrically opposite to true republican principles, that it is not only pregnant with the seeds of aristocracy, but hath already produced

an odious aristocratic monster. I say, if I prove all this clearly to the full satisfaction of my candid readers, I make no doubt but a large majority of my fellow-citizens will cordially join with me and say that a convention ought to be immediately called, in order to restore us to our natural rights and to the privileges which we formerly enjoyed.

The Constitution in Article XII. Section 2d. saith, "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness."

But you may see how this infatuated acknowledged fact truth is evidently contradicted in Article I. Section 10th.—There we are told that the Senate to be appointed by electors—they do not go immediately to the acknowledged fountain head of liberty, (that is the people,) but makes a dangerous removal of power by taking it out of the immediate hands of the people.

What I complain of in our Constitution, is, the way our Senate is appointed, and the exorbitant power wherewith our Governor and Senate is vested.—Can there be any reason for taking the power immediately out of the hands of the people? Are we to expect a purer unmix of water by going away far from the fountain head? Can electors from Mason county know how to chuse a Senator for Jefferson better than the people of that country? I apprehend that Senators appointed in this way are only spurious members and not the immediate representatives of the people.—How is it consistent with republican principles that one Senator appointed by electors for four years should have as much power as four members of the House of Representatives who are immediately elected by the people annually? Yet this is the case according to the present Constitution.—Or, how is it consistent with reason to give those Senators four-fold power, except we could by some means be infallibly assured that they are also endowed with four-fold wisdom and virtue? Yet notwithstanding all the above deviation from liberty contained in the Constitution, our said Confederation faith in Art. XI. Sect. 5th. that all electors shall be free and equal.

Our late Convention in the Bill of rights, candidly held forth the natural rights of mankind, but in the practical part they acted in direct opposition to their own avowed public declarations; which will more fully appear when we take a view of the Governor and Senate's power collectively.

The Governor and Senate has the giving of almost all commissions, and the Senate has the power of filling all vacancies which may happen in Senate: now, in the course of one year four Senators resigned their seats for more profitable posts, and consequently four others were created by the Senate. As five Senators has the power of passing a negative on any bill that comes from the House of Representatives, consequently should the people unanimously petition for a redress of grievances and the House of Representatives draw a bill in conformity to those petitions, four self-created independent beings and two spurious members will have it in their power to controul the whole State.

Is not this a monstrous degree of aristocracy? Who would have thought, about the end of the late war with Great Britain that we would so soon resign our dear-bought liberty.

There is something still worse than all this, in the exorbitant power of the Governor and Senate, let only two more Senators be led to resign, (as the others above-mentioned were,) and their seats filled in the same manner, and then six of those self-created Kentucky nobility will have it in their power to control the whole State. Is not this a government in the hands of a few? Which is a proper definition of Aristocracy, a kind of government which is generally allowed to be worse than even despotism.

We seldom in history find a virtuous despot, but it is harder to find a majority of the nobility who have the power in their hands, virtuous.

Fellow-citizens, You may see how we have been by gradual artful and indirect means, insensibly led away from the pure fountain head of liberty, and brought to drink at a poisonous stream—you may see how we have been amused with the shadow of Liberty without the substance, and how earnestly we attended elections as tho we could redress all our grievances, whereas in reality they cannot repeal one law or redress one grievance except our Kentucky nobility may be pleased graciously to give it their sanction.

In the above discourse I do not mean to reflect on individuals but only on measures and on what I view as erroneous and pernicious principles, which may yet be removed in a constitutional and peaceable manner.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
A PLAIN REPUBLICAN.

I R W I N & B R Y S O N,  
At their STORE in Lexington,  
WILL purchase all the clean  
good HEMP, that may be  
brought to them. They will also  
give a generous price for good fat  
Cattle in Cash and Merchandise.

I hereby forswear all persons from taking an affront to my two bonds given by me to Peter Drouiller; one for upwards of Forty pounds, payable in November 1793; the other for about Fourteen pounds, payable in November 1793; the two bonds amount in the whole to £60, as I am determined not to pay them, until I obtain a right to a tract of land I purchased of said Drouiller, and for which the above bonds were given.

HENRY CONRAD.  
June 3, 1793.

As the subscribers intend quitting their present line of business, will sell the balance of their goods, either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, in order to enable them to clothe their accomplices they request all those indebted to them, by bond, note or book account, to let them between the date hereof and the first of August next, as their business will not admit of further delay.

ALEX & JAS PARKER.  
June 4, 1793.

I have lately removed from Virginia, and settled in this place, where I propose to resume the practice of the law. I mean to attend the Court of Appeals, the Court of Oyer and Termination, and County Court of Fayette.

Should however my services be needed for causes at issue in any other of the Courts I am willing to render them.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.

Lexington, May 6.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, near Danville, a brown Mare and half spring's Colt, the Mare about 20 years old, no brand perceptible, about 14 hands high, after in her forehead, and both hind feet white, some saddle spots, appears to have had the fistula, both appraised to £4. 10.  
William M'Dowell.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mason county, on the waters of Fleming, a bright bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, with a star in his forehead, his two off feet white, and some saddle marks on his back, branded with R on the near shoulder, appraised to £8.

Also, one mealy bay Horse, 14 hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus F, marked with the geese, his hind feet white, appraised to £8.  
Thomas Corsewell.

April 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, Green's creek, a hindle Heifer, about 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a swallow work and underkeen in the left, appraised to £35.  
Stephen Tibbets.

April 2.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Clear creek, Woodford county, one bay Mare, 4 feet 10 inches high, no perceptible brand or flesh mark, appraised to £12.  
Elijah Creed.

March 19.

N. B. Since the above mare has foaled, there appears a brand thus LH.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon, on Indian creek, a stray Mare, about 12 or 13 years old, near 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder LF, of a dark bay colour, appraised to £9.  
James M'Ilvain.

April 19.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Boon's creek, a foal FULLY, judged to be 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a small star in her forehead, appraised to £5.  
John Morgan jun.

March 29.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr Gabriel Jones, who is authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM MORTON,  
Lexington, June 3, 1793.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from this place, the 4th inst. aifright Mulatto Man, who calls himself JOHN GREY: he is about Eighteen years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well made, rather handsome than otherwife, a down look, it is probable he will try to pass for a freeman, and will either make for the mouth of Licking or the Eastern settlements: he was raised in Caroline county Virginia. Any person apprehending him and delivering him at this place, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

Lexington, May 14, 1793.

#### War Department.

January 28, 1793.  
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States: that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served \_\_\_\_\_ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the last \_\_\_\_\_ years, previous to which he resided in \_\_\_\_\_.

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ state of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledged before me.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of  
the President of  
the United States:  
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

A Large company will meet at the Crab orchard on the 9th of June next, in order to start early the next morning through the Wildernes. It is requested people will meet well armed.

P. Merry,  
& Jones.  
May 14, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Jefferson creek, a red and white STEAR, about 3 years old, mark d with an underkeen in each ear; appraised to £2.

WHEREAS I gave a bond to Charles Hazlerig, for the conveyance of eighty odd acres of land on Boon's creek, it being part of the tract on which I now live; and as there was fraud used in obtaining said bond, I hereby forswear all persons from purchasing the same, as I am determined not to comply with it unless compelled by law.

JOHN NISBLACK,

May 22.

Just opened  
By the subscriber next door to Love & Brent's Tavern in Lexington,  
A general assortment of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
QUEENS WARE and  
HARD WARE;  
Entirely of this Spring's importa-  
tion—which will be sold on low  
terms for CASH.

J. CLARKE.  
Lexington, May 25.

JUST OPENED,  
AND FOR SALE;  
In the house lately occupied by Mr John Huston, in Bourbon;  
A near and General Assortment of  
Wear and Dry  
GOODS,

SUITABLE for the season; which  
I will sell on the most reduced pri-  
ces, for Calf, Beef cattle, Whisky,  
Sugar, Linen-Cloth, Butter, Cheese,  
Bacon, Furs, &c.  
May 23. WILLIAM SCOTT.

WANTED.  
A NUMBER of NAILORS, to come  
well recommended, who shall  
have constant employ and generous  
wages. Apply to the subscriber in  
Lexington.

THOMAS LOVE.

May 24.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.  
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, six years old, late spring, a long bob tail, a brand on her near buttock, scarcely perceptible, who ever will take up said mare, and deliver her to Gen. CHARLES SCOTT in Petersburg, or to ROBERT M'GOWAN in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT M'GOWAN.

May 17.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTER TAINMENT in Baird's town, at the May-Pole, and sign of the Faithful Wives; where those who may please to favor him with their custom, shall have every attention paid them by their very humble servant.

BENJAMIN FRYE.

May 8.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the mouth of Harrod's run, Mercer county, a foal HARROD, about three years old, with a small star in his forehead, neither docked nor branded—came into said neighbourhood a foal colt, lost March, and has since been gelded: appraised to £5.  
Peter Watts.

Feb. 17.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Bramblets lick, a bay mare & colt; the mare has a star in her forehead, a white nose and small white spot under the left ear, both hind feet white, branded on the shoulder and jaw, about 13.5 hands high, about 7 years old, has a bell put on with a leather strap and girdle buckle, the bell branded on one side LF, the other IM; the colt both hind feet white, a black face, one glass eye, appraised to £8 10.

Ber

May 20.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on rel horf, 9 years old, a black mare, a white face, and a white tail, about 14 hands high, a colt 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a black face, and a white tail, neither docked nor branded, appraised to £5.

James Bullock.

May 25.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

From the General Advertiser.

TO THE READER.

THE time may come—my wretched friend,  
When Mars shall sheath his sword;  
The time shall come—I dare not tend,  
It will—believe my word.

When war's grim front no more shall fright,  
The peaceful rural swain,  
But PEACE, mild peace assert her right,  
To rule the world again.

Oh! happy time when all mankind  
Shall join with one accord  
T' obey the dame who's fabled blind,  
And eke—to serve the Lord.

A. B.

TO BE LET

The Store formerly occupied by  
PETER JANUARY & SON.  
AND MORE LATELY BY  
IRWIN & BRYSON.

For terms apply to the subscribers  
at their Store the corner of Main and  
Upper Streets.

PETER JANUARY Jun & Co.  
Who wishes to purchase, a quantity  
of Furs of all kinds, Bacon, Butter,  
Cheese and Sugar, for which the  
highest price will be given.

DANIEL SPENCER,  
CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER.

HEREBY informs the Public that  
he has taken a shop in a house  
at Mr. Hulon's in Mulberry Street  
South-East of the Court-house in Lexington,  
where he intends to carry on  
the Cabinet and Chair making busi-  
ness in its several branches.

Said SPENCER wants to purchase  
Cherry tree and Black Walnut plank,  
and Scantling suitable for Cabinet and  
Chair work, for which he will give  
a generous price in Cash.

Lexington, May 29, 1793. 3 w.p.

THE Distillers in Fayette County  
are requested to take notice,  
that the law requires entries to be  
made of all Still-s between the last  
day of May and the first day of July  
in each year: An office of inspection  
will be open in Lexington for that  
purpose—Those who have not settled  
the tax for the last year, are  
requested to be prepared to do it on  
or before the fifteenth of day of July  
next, as no possible indulgence can  
be given after that date.

THOMAS CARNEAL,  
Collector of Revenue.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living  
3 miles from Miller's mill, on  
Hinkton's fork of Licking, a brindled  
Heifer, 3 years old, has a white face  
and some white under her belly, the hind  
legs and part of her tail white, marked  
with a swallow fork in the left ear and  
a crop and under bit in the right; app-  
praised to £2.10.

John Young.

WANTED an apprentice to the  
Copper-Smith's business. A  
lad of about 14 years of age, under  
good character will be taken.

CHARLES WHITE, copper-smith,  
Lexington, April 27.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near  
Boone's old station, a bay horse  
colt, two years old, about twelve hands  
high, neither docked nor branded; ap-  
praised to £2.2.

James Bentley.

Jan. 18. 2

WILLIAM HUGHE & Co.

At their STORE in this house lately oc-  
cupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty,  
have for sale a large and excellent  
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

12 Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of La-  
dies Hairs, white, black, brown,  
blue, pink and Seagreen; which they  
will dispose of on the most resona-  
ble terms for Cash, Whifkey, Bacon  
and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity  
of assorted Nails 4d 6d 8d, 10d,  
12d, & 15d. — Hollow and window  
Glass 7b 9. 8 by 10 & 10 by 12.—  
A large quantity of cast and bar iron  
of superior quality. — And a small quan-  
tity of genuine and excellent Madei-  
ra Wine.

THE County lieutenants or command-  
ing officers of the regiments in the

Division in this state, are re-  
quired to enter in their pay abstracts for  
scouts or spies employed by them; the ages  
and residence of the persons so employed  
in the service of the United States, &  
be supported by maferials, certifying forth  
the time of entering and discharge from  
the service. The money may be received  
from the Paymasters, who are now at  
Fort Washington, by said C. Lieutenants,  
who will be obliged to give Due &  
true receipts on the said pay abstracts, by  
themselves, or their attorneys in fact.

CHARLES SCOTT, Adj. Gen.  
Lexington, May 17.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co.

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

IS now actually making paper,  
and we make no doubt but  
that in the course of this spring,  
we shall be able to furnish this  
state in all kinds of paper, pro-  
vided we can get a sufficient  
supply of rags; nor have we any  
reason to fear, from the fuc-  
cels we have already had in col-  
lecting rags, but that we shall be  
plentifully supplied, provided  
the good people of this state can  
be prevailed on to save them,  
and as the prosecution of this  
business depends entirely on  
that article, we earnestly hope that  
the importance of the man-  
ufactory to the state at large,  
is a sufficient argument to the  
individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co.  
March 29, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in  
Woodford county, near Shannons  
run, a bright bay horse, about 6 years  
old, 15 hands high no brand percep-  
tible, lame in the off hind leg, and ap-  
pears to be smaller than the other, the  
hind leg has a mark all round  
above the ham which appears like the  
end of a rope, has a small blow and  
rip, and a small bell on; appraised to  
£3. 5s.

Peter Lynch.

January 31. 2

IT is requested that all the di-  
stillers or their respective ag-  
ents in this state, attend at  
Lexington on Monday the 8th  
of July ensuing, to consult on  
measures to be taken relative  
to the payment of the excise on  
spirits distilled within the state.  
The reasons why this meeting is  
wished for, is, that there may be  
a coalition of that class of citizens  
(and should they be happy  
enough to unite in sentiment)  
it is thought, that some measure  
may be adopted to prevail with  
Congrefs, at their next session,  
to make some favorable altera-  
tions in the law.

John R. Gaither.

May 31. 2

Scotch and Rappes SNUFF

Made and sold by  
EDMUND PURSELL,  
At his SNUFF MILL, in Baird's  
Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen store-  
keepers and others, may  
be supplied by the large or small  
quantity on lower terms than at  
Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-  
ed in kegs, bladders or papers  
of pound, half pound, 12d. and  
9d. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in  
payment for snuff at the mill.

• Said Snuff to be had also by  
the quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's  
Store in Lexington.

CLEAN LINEN

RAGS 32

Will be taken at the George  
Town Fulling mill, for dress-  
ing Cloth, by

CRAIG & LOGAN.

THE subscribers inform their friends  
and the public, that they have a  
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,  
near John Parker's Grist mill, where  
fulling and dying will be carried on in  
its various branches. They have a plenty  
of water at present, and expect will have  
all summer, without it should prove un-  
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at  
Walter Taylor's Tavern Lexington, at  
the sign of Gen Washington on the first  
day of every Fayette court, and at Captain  
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the  
first day of that Court, and will return  
in the Court following. Those Gentlemen  
who will favor them with their cus-  
tom, shall have their work done in the  
neatest and best manner.

Isaac Ward and  
Michael Welch.

N. B. They have employed Major  
Cox's Gib to carry on the business. If

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-  
scribers store in Lexington at  
the corner of high and cross  
streets, a good assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH he will sell on the  
lowest terms for cash, to  
tobacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,  
butter, cheese, and flour of all  
kinds.

All those indebted to the  
subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as  
they need expect no further indulgence.

if Christopher Kiser.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
By the subscriber,  
A Hand that understands the skin-  
ning business.

GEORGE HYTHE,  
Who has for sale, white Leather for  
Saddles.

M. EDWARD EVANS, who  
rides Post for me, is hereby au-  
thorized to receive and receipt, for any  
money due me, by individuals in these  
counties for which he rides; wherefore,  
all persons indebted to me in these coun-  
ties, will please to pay the respective  
sums that may be due, to said Evans,  
which will much oblige their

Obedient and  
Very humble ser't.

JOHN BRADFORD,  
Lexington, May 18.